## **Introduced by Senator Margett**

February 21, 2002

An act relating to criminal procedure, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1690, as amended, Margett. Criminal procedure: persons committed to medical facilities: study.

Existing law establishes procedures for determining a person found guilty by reason of insanity has been restored to sanity, and procedures for placing persons who have been committed to medical institutions by criminal procedures to obtain outpatient status.

This bill would direct the State Department of Mental Health to undertake a study regarding the financial effect on counties of changing some of these procedures in prescribed ways alternative procedures to those in existing law. This bill would require a report to the Legislature not later than January 1, 2003.

This bill would declare findings by the Legislature.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Vote:  $^{2}/_{3}$ . Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:* 

1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the 2 following:

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 (a) Pursuant to Section 1026.2 of the Penal Code, there is currently a process for persons accused of committing a violent crime that results in death or great bodily injury and who are found not guilty by reason of insanity to be granted restoration of sanity through an annual hearing process.

- (b) A minority of very ill patients fail to cooperate to work towards their rehabilitation through availing themselves of mental health treatment offered. Nevertheless, they file writs for restoration of sanity pursuant to Section 1026.2. This is an abuse of the process.
- (c) The process set forth in Section 1026.2 works best when it is used by an individual, who has worked cooperatively on a continuous and regular basis towards rehabilitation, to request restoration of sanity based on that individual's own belief that rehabilitation work completed to date has been sufficient to reach sanity status.
- (d) Abuse by uncooperative patients creates undue hardship and unnecessary posttraumatic stress for the families and friends of the victims, created in part by the abbreviated recurring one-year timeline for reapplication, and in part by the possibility of having friends and victims again testify in court proceedings.
- (e) A minority of unrehabilitated patients applying pursuant to Section 1026.2 are successful in having their cause moved to the next step toward restoration of sanity. Specifically, they are placed in a Conditional Release Program, a program that, by its nature, allows contact with the public. It is not unusual for individuals in this category to subsequently fail and be returned to the hospital setting because they still suffer from a mental disease, defect, or deficiency that was not effectively mitigated in the hospital setting due to the patient's inability or unwillingness to do so. In addition, victims and families are again exposed to undue stresses during the applicant's stay in the Conditional Release Program.
- (f) The abuse of the Section 1026.2 process constitutes an undue and unacceptable risk to the public safety.
- (g) Changes in procedure are needed to effectively close the loophole of frivolous and nuisance filings for patients unwilling to participate on a continuous and regular basis in the full milieu of treatment services offered to them through the State Department of Mental Health.

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(h) Therefor, the Legislature finds that a study by the State Department of Mental Health is necessary to determine corrective procedures.

- SEC. 2. (a) The State Department of Mental Health Services shall undertake a study to determine the fiscal effects on counties if the following are implemented in the cases of persons accused of committing a violent crime that results in death or great bodily injury and are found not guilty by reason of insanity, and who are filing an application for restoration of sanity: alternative procedures for the process set forth in Section 1026.2 of the Penal Code that eliminate the potential for individuals accused of committing a violent crime that resulted in death or great bodily injury and who are found not guilty by reason of insanity from abusing the process. The study shall, at a minimum, consider the impacts of the following:
- (1) The *Increasing the* minimum time for inpatient status is increased from 180 days to 365 days.
- (2) A requirement that the local mental health director concur in the restoration of sanity.
- (3) A requirement that a patient cooperate cooperatively, continuously, and regularly engage in treatment plans provided by both the state hospital and the local Conditional Release Program staff while in outpatient inpatient treatment.
- (4) An increase in the current one year time period for filing an application for a restoration of sanity hearing after a denial to *up to* five years.
- (5) Any cost avoidance, especially for counties and the courts, for cases that do not result in a significant number of days that an applicant spends in the Conditional Release Program.
- (b) The department shall issue the report of the findings of the study to the Legislature not later than January 1, 2003.

SEC. 2.

- SEC. 3. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:
- In order to facilitate the most effective implementation of corrective procedures regarding outpatient and restoration of

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- $1\,$  sanity procedures, it is necessary that this act take immediate  $2\,$  effect.